फल और सब्जी प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों का प्रसार एवं विकास

*119. **श्री नागमणि :** क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फल और सब्जी संसाधन उद्योग के प्रसार और विकास हेतु सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष सहित वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का आबंटन किया गया;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश में प्रति वर्ष अरबों रुपये के फल और सब्जियों को नष्ट होने से बचाने और कृषि क्षेत्र में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये ब्लॉक/पंचायत स्तर पर फल, सब्जी और अन्य खाद्य वस्तुओं के प्रसंस्करण हेतु प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम बनाने की कोई योजना तैयार की जा रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री तरुण गोगोई) : (क) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित कुल परिव्यय 146 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से फल व सब्जी प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के लिये परिव्यय 35 करोड़ रुपये है। बहरहाल वर्ष 1992–93, 1993–94 और 1994–95 के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में स्कीमों के लिये वार्षिक योजना आवंटन क्रमश: 8.25 करोड़ रुपये, 11 करोड़ रुपये और 11.01 करोड़ है। मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विकासात्मक योजना स्कीमें परियोजना विशिष्ट होती हैं इसलिये राज्य विशिष्ट या क्षेत्र विशिष्ट जो निधियों का आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है । लेकिन इन स्कीमों के तहत राज्य सरकारों के संगठनों/सहकारी निकायों, स्वैच्छिक, संगठनों, संयक्त क्षेत्र आदि को सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ख) से (घ) जी, हां । देश मे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास के लिये अनेक विकासात्मक योजना स्कीमें लाग् की जा रही हैं । इनमें से एक स्कीम में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिये सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है । प्रशिक्षण से प्रौद्योगिकी का हस्तांतरण होगा, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के विभिन्न पहलूओं के बारे में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को व्यावहारिक अनुभव होगा और वे स्थानीय उपलब्ध कच्चे माल का इस्तेमाल करके उद्यमी बन सकेंगे । 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू के 2 वर्षों के दौरान देश भर मे ऐसे 21 केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये सहायता दी गई है । 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान ऐसे 250 केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

Impact of Republican victory in US Elections on Relations with India

*120. DR SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the victory of Republicans in the recently held elections to the Senate and House of Representatives in the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, what impact would these results have on our relations with the U.S.A.; and

(c) what is being done in the area of developing friendship with the newly elected members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

It is the expectation of the Government that the new momentum in Indo-US relations since Prime Minister's visit to the US in May 1994 will not be adversely affected by the changed composition of the US Congress The new partnership between India and the United States called for by the leaders of the two

countries is based on abiding and commonly shared concerns such as the need for expanded bilateral trade and investment, cooperation in the promotion of international peace and security, disarmament, development and environmental conservation, for which a large measure of bipartisan support exists in the US Congress.

As part of their normal functions, our Ambassador and other Mission Officials maintain regular contact with a wide circle of Senators and Congressmen and their Staffers of both the Democratic and Republican parties, and provide them extensive briefings and material on issues of relevence to Indo-US relations. Our Mission shall actively pursue such interactions with Congress particularly with the elected members. As in the last Congress, the new Congress includes many Republicans who have been supportive of strengthening Indo-US friendship and understanding. A very large proportion of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans have been re-elected, several of whom are Republicans. Government have been encouraging members of Congress and their Staffers to visit India to gain a better understanding of India and mutual benefits of strengthening indo-US relations. An expanded programme of such high-level exchanges between our legislatures is being worked out.

Poaching of one Horned Rhino in Kaziranga National Park, Assam

1078. SHRI BHADRESWAR GOHAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for not taking any effective steps to prevent poaching of one-horned Rhino in the Kaziranga National Park in Assam.

(b) whether Government are aware that due to regular poaching this rare species of world famous animal will extinct in the near future; and

(c) whether Government will direct the Assam Government to take effective measures to prevent poaching and monitor by a Central Agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Despite several measuers taken by the Government, rhino poaching in Kaziranga National Park had become a serious problem. Rhino are killed mainly due to the great demand of rhino horns abroad for its ascribed medicinal values and for use as dagger handles. However, due to preventive measures taken by the Government there has been a decline in poaching cases in the last two years as may be seen from the following figures;

Year	1992	1993	1994 (Upto November, 94)
No. of Rhinos killed . . .	48	40	10

The measures taken by the Government to protect the Rhino population include:

(i) Rhino is placed in Schedule I of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 getting the highest level of protection.

(ii) Trading in Rhino parts, and products is also banned by law.

(iii) A network of Wildlife Santuaries and National Parks has been set up for conservation of the species and its habitat. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of national parks and sanctuaries.

(iv) Central Assistance has been provided to the State for strengthening anti-